



# AP Euro Review Terms

118 terms by Katherine\_Ledson

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Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527)

1. Renaissance political philosopher, wrote The Prince
2. Believed that people are ungrateful/untrustworthy
3. Said rulers should study war, avoid unnecessary kindness, ends justify the means



Martin Luther (1483-1546)

1. Protestant reformer who sparked Reformation with criticism of indulgences
2. Advocated salvation by faith alone, authority of the Bible, priesthood of all believers
3. Believed Christian women should strive to become models of wifely obedience/Christian charity



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### John Calvin (1509-1564)

1. Protestant reformer, wrote *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*
2. Believed in absolute omnipotence of God, weakness of humanity, predestination
3. Established Geneva as model Christian community
4. Followers were the Huguenots (France), Presbyterians (Scotland), Puritans (England and New England colonies)
5. Advocated that each local congregation have a ruling body composed of both ministers and laymen who carefully supervised the moral conduct of the faithful



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### Michel de Montaigne (1533-1592)

1. French Renaissance writer, developed the essay as a literary genre
2. Known for skeptical attitude and willingness to look at all sides of an issue



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### Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543)

1. Polish clergyman and astronomer who wrote *On the Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres*
2. Helped launch Scientific Revolution by challenging geocentric theory
3. Offered new heliocentric universe



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### Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)

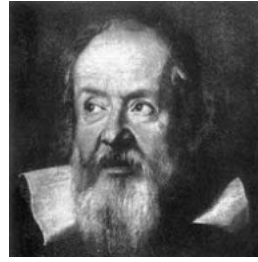
1. Assistant to Tycho Brahe (Danish astronomer)
2. Formulated three laws of planetary motion
3. Proved that planetary orbits are elliptical rather than circular



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**Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)**

1. Italian scientist, contributed to scientific method by conducting controlled experiments
  2. Used telescope for astronomical observation, formulated laws of motion, popularized new scientific ideas
  3. Condemned by inquisition for publicly advocating Copernicus's heliocentric theory
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**Isaac Newton (1642-1727)**

1. English scientist and mathematician, wrote the Principia
  2. Viewed universe as vast machine governed by universal laws of gravity and inertia
  3. Mechanistic view of universe strongly influenced deism
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**Francis Bacon (1561-1626)**

1. English politician and writer
  2. Formalized the empirical method into a general theory of inductive reasoning known as empiricism
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**Rene Descartes (1596-1650)**

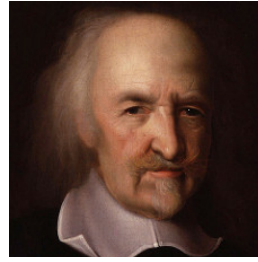
1. French philosopher and mathematician
  2. Used deductive reasoning from self-evident principles to reach scientific laws
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**Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)**

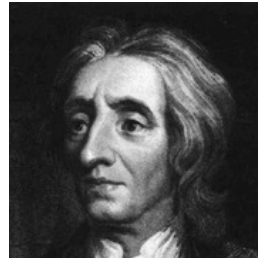
1. English political philosopher, wrote Leviathan
2. Viewed human beings as naturally self-centered and prone to violence
3. Feared dangers of anarchy more than dangers of tyranny
4. Argued that monarchs have absolute and unlimited political authority



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**John Locke (1632-1704)**

1. English philosopher, wrote The Second Treatise of Government
2. Viewed humans as basically rational beings who learn from experience
3. Formulated theory of natural rights, "life, liberty, and property"
4. Said governments are formed to protect natural rights and governed have right to rebel against rulers who violate natural rights



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**Voltaire (1694-1778)**

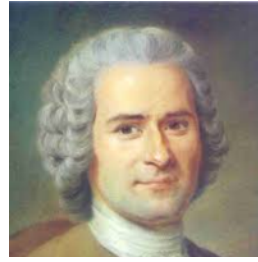
1. French philosophe, author of Candide
2. Championed enlightened principles of reason, progress, toleration, and individual liberty
3. Opposed superstition, intolerance, and ignorance
4. Criticized organized religion for perpetuating superstition and intolerance



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**Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)**

1. Enlightened thinker, author of the Social Contract and Emile
2. Believed state is based on a social contract, "law is the expression of the general will"
3. Emphasized education of the whole person for citizenship
4. Rejected excessive rationalism and stressed emotions in anticipation to romantic movement



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**Adam Smith (1723-1790)**

1. Scottish economist, wrote An Inquiry Into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations
2. Opposed mercantilist policies
3. Advocated free trade and "the Invisible Hand of competition"



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**Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797)**

1. British writer, philosopher, and feminist, wrote A Vindication of the Rights of Woman
2. Argued that women are not naturally inferior to men and that women deserve same fundamental rights as men



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**Edmund Burke (1729-1797)**

1. English conservative leader, wrote Reflections on the Revolution in France
  2. Denounced radicalism and violence of the French Revolution
  3. Favored gradual and orderly change
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### John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)

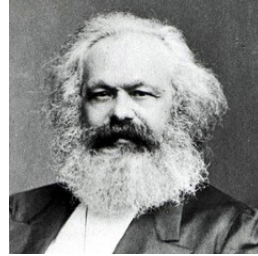
1. English utilitarian and essayist, wrote *On Liberty* and *The Subjection of Women*
2. Advocated women's rights and endorsed universal suffrage



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### Karl Marx (1818-1883)

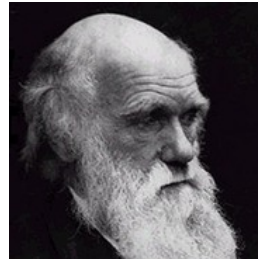
1. Scientific socialist, co-wrote *The Communist Manifesto*
2. Formulated theory of dialectical materialism
3. Class struggle between the bourgeoisie and proletariat would lead "to the dictatorship of the proletariat", a transitional phase leading to a classless society



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### Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

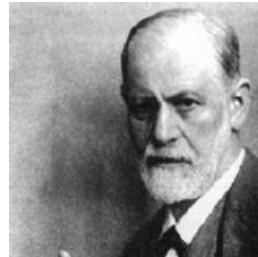
1. British biologist, wrote *The Origin of Species*
2. Formulated revolutionary theory of biological evolution
3. "struggle for existence", "survival of the fittest", "natural selection"



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### Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

1. Austrian psychologist, formulated groundbreaking theories of human personality
2. Theorized parts of the human psyche: the id (unconscious sexual and aggressive drives), the ego (pragmatic reason), and the superego (moral values)
3. Argued that human behavior is often irrational

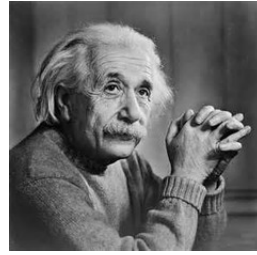




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### Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

1. German physicist whose theory of special relativity undermined Newtonian physics
2. Challenged traditional concepts of time, space, and motion
3. Contributed to view that humans live in a universe with uncertainties
4. Added to feeling of uncertainty in postwar world



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### Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900)

1. German philosopher, influenced existentialism
2. Expressed contempt for middle-class morality, saying that it led to a false and shallow existence
3. Rejected reason and embraced the irrational
4. "will to power", "superman"



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### Albert Camus (1913-1960) and Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-1980)

1. French existentialist philosophers and writers
2. Questioned the efficacy of reason and science to understand the human situation
3. Believed that God, reason, and progress are myths, that humans live in a hostile world, alone and isolated



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### The Peace of Augsburg (1555)

1. Ended the religious civil war between Roman Catholics and Lutherans in the German states
2. Gave each German prince the right to determine the religion of his state (Roman Catholic or Lutheran)
3. Failed to recognize Calvinists and other religious groups



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### The Council of Trent (1545-1563)

1. Reformed Catholic Church discipline and reaffirmed church doctrine
2. Reserved papacy as center of Christianity
3. Confirmed the seven sacraments
4. Reaffirmed Latin as the language of worship
5. Forbade clerical marriage



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### The Edict of Nantes (1598)

1. Issued by Henry IV of France
2. Granted religious toleration to French Protestants
3. Marked first formal recognition by a European national monarchy that two religions could coexist in the same country
4. Revoked by Louis XIV in 1685





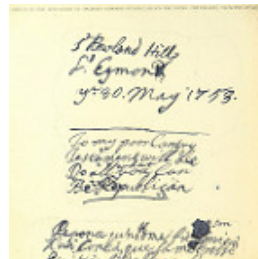
### The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

1. Ended the Thirty Years' War
2. Recognized Calvinism
3. Recognized sovereignty of over 300 German states
4. Continued the political fragmentation of Germany
5. Granted Sweden additional territory, confirming its status as a major power
6. Acknowledged the independence of the United Provinces of the Netherlands



### The Peace of Utrecht (1713)

1. Ended Louis XIV's efforts to dominate Europe
2. Allowed Phillip V to remain on throne of Spain but ordered that crowns of Spain and France could never be worn by the same monarch
3. Granted the Spanish Netherlands to Austrian Habsburgs along with Milan, Naples, and Sicily
4. Granted England Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Gibraltar
5. Granted England the asiento



### The Pragmatic Sanction (1713)

1. Guaranteed the succession of Habsburg emperor Charles VI's eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, to the throne
2. Guaranteed indivisibility of the Habsburg lands
3. Violated when Frederick the Great of Prussia invaded Silesia in 1740



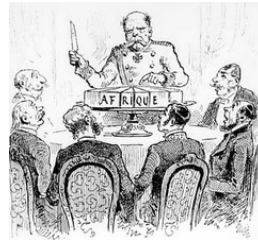
### The Congress of Vienna (1815)

1. Enacted acceptable settlement to both victors and France
2. Created balance of power that lasted until the unification of Germany in 1871
3. Underestimated forces of liberalism and nationalism
4. Used principle of legitimacy to restore Bourbons to the French throne
5. United Belgium with the Netherlands to form single kingdom of the Netherlands
6. Created loose confederation of 39 German states dominated by Austria



### The Berlin Conference (1884-1885)

1. Established rules for dividing Africa amongst the European powers, a European state first had to exercise effective control over a territory before it could claim it as a colony
2. Declared the Congo to be the "Congo Free State" under the personal control of Leopold II of Belgium
3. Established rules for governing the race for African colonies



### The Treaty of Versailles (1919)

1. Refused to allow either Germany or Russia to participate
2. Forced Germany to sign war-guilt clause, used to justify imposing large war reparation payments
3. Returned Alsace-Lorraine to France and dissolved Austria-Hungary into Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia
4. Created the League of Nations to discuss/settle disputes without resorting to war
5. Left legacy of bitterness between the victors and Germany



### The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918)

1. Ended Bolshevik Russia's participation in World War I
2. Negotiated by Lenin because he was unwilling to risk Bolshevik gains by continuing a war that could no longer be won
3. Nullified following Germany's defeat by the Allies



### The Locarno Pact (1925)

1. Recorded an agreement between France and Germany to respect mutual frontiers
2. Marked the beginning of a brief period of reduced tensions among the European powers



### The Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)

1. Outlawed war as an instrument of national policy
2. Violated repeatedly during the 1930s



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### The Munich Conference (1938)

1. Ceded the Sudetenland to Hitler
2. Discredited the British policy of appeasement



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### The Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact (1939)

1. Hitler and Stalin promised to remain neutral if the other became involved in a war
2. Divided eastern Europe into German and Soviet zones



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### North Atlantic Pact (1949)

1. Established NATO to coordinate the defense of its members
2. Implemented Harry Truman's policy of containing the Soviet Union
3. Forced to move its headquarters from Paris to Brussels when Charles de Gaulle withdrew French forces from the "American-controlled" NATO



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### The Treaty of Rome (1957)

1. Created the European Economic (EEC), generally known as the Common Market
2. Marked the beginning of European economic integration



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### The Helsinki Accords (1975)

1. Ratified the European territorial boundaries established after WWII
2. Established "Helsinki watch committees" to monitor human rights in the 35 nations that signed the Helsinki Accords
3. Marked the high point of Cold War detente



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## The Maastricht Treaty (1991)

1. Created the EU
2. Created a central bank for the EU



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## Humanism

1. study of the classical texts, values, and styles of Greece and Rome
2. contributed to promotion of a liberal arts education based on studies of classics, rhetoric, and history



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## Christian Humanism

1. Branch of humanism associated with northern Europe
2. Studied classical texts but sought Christian content
3. Christian humanists like Desiderius Erasmus were committed to religious piety and institutional reform



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## Vernacular

1. Everyday language of region/country
2. Used in writing to encourage national languages by Cervantes, Chaucer, Dante, and Martin Luther (Erasmus continued to write in Latin)



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## New Monarchs

1. Created professional armies and more centralized administrative bureaucracy
2. Negotiated a new relationship with the Catholic Church
3. Charles VII, Louis XI, Henry VII, Ferdinand and Isabella



## Colombian Exchange

1. Interchange of plants, animals, diseases, and human populations between the Old and New World



## Mercantilism

1. Close government regulation of the economy
2. Emphasized building strong, self-sufficient economy by maximizing exports and minimizing imports
3. Supported acquisition of colonies as sources of raw materials and markets for finished goods



## Putting-Out System

1. Pre-industrial manufacturing system, entrepreneur brought materials to rural people who worked on them in their own homes
2. Enabled entrepreneurs to avoid guild regulations



## Joint-Stock Company

1. Many investors raise money for a venture too large for any of them to undertake alone, they share profits in proportion to the amount they invest
2. Used to finance/establish New World colonies



## Taille

1. Direct tax on French peasantry
2. Important source of income for French monarchs until French Revolution





## Reconquista

1. Centuries-long Christian "reconquest" of Spain from the Muslims
2. Culminated in 1492 with the conquest of the last Muslim stronghold of Granada



## Indulgence

1. Certificate granted by the pope in return for the payment of fee to the church
2. Stated the soul of the dead relative or friend of the purchaser would have his time in purgatory reduced or cancelled



## Anabaptist

1. Said that only adult baptism conformed to Scripture
2. Condemned by Protestant and Catholic leaders for advocating the complete separation of church and state



## Predestination

1. Espoused by John Calvin, God has known since the beginning of time who will be saved and who will be damned



## Huguenots

1. French Protestants who followed Calvinism



## Politiques

1. Rulers who put political necessities above personal beliefs
2. Henry IV, Elizabeth I



## Absolutism

1. Ruler claims sole and uncontestable power



## Divine Right of Kings

1. Rulers receive their authority from God and are answerable only to God



## Intendants

1. French royal officials who supervised provincial governments in the name of the king, played key role in establishing absolutism



## Fronde (1649-1652)

1. Series of rebellions against royal authority in France
2. Played role in Louis XIV's decision to leave Paris and build Versailles



## Robot

1. System of forced labor used in eastern Europe
2. Peasants owed three or four days a week of forced labor
3. Abolished in 1848



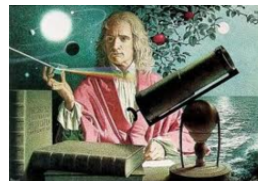
## Junkers

1. Prussia's landowning nobility
2. Supported monarchy, served in army in exchange for absolute power over serfs



## Scientific Method

1. Use of inductive logic and controlled experiments to discover regular patterns in nature which can be describe with mathematical formulas



## Philosophes

1. Eighteenth century writers who stressed reason, advocated freedom of expression, religious toleration, and a reformed legal system
2. Philosophes such as Voltaire fought irrational prejudice and believed society should be open to people of talent



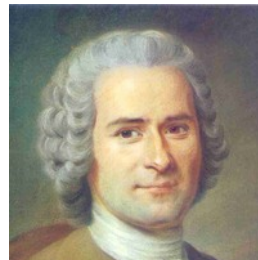
## Deism

1. Belief that God created the universe but allowed it to operate through laws of nature
2. Natural laws could be discovered by use of human reason



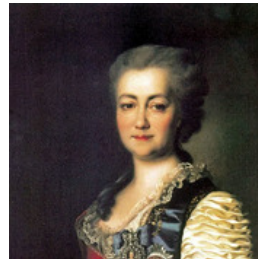
## General Will

1. The desire/interest of a people as a whole, rule of law



## Enlightened Despotism

1. Absolute ruler uses their power for the good of the people, supported religious tolerance, increased economic productivity, administrative reform, and scientific academies
2. Supported by philosophes
3. Joseph II, Frederick the Great, Catherine the Great



## Enclosure Movement

1. British landlords consolidated/fenced in common lands to increase production of cash crops
2. Led to increase in size of farms held by large landowners



## Agricultural Revolution

1. Innovations in farm production, began in 18th-century Holland and spread to England
2. More scientific/mechanized system of agriculture



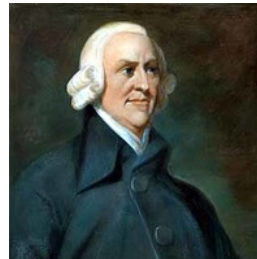
## Physiocrats

1. 18th-century French economists led by Francois Quesnay
2. Criticized mercantilist regulations and called for free trade



## Invisible Hand

1. Self-regulating nature of a free marketplace, phrase coined by Adam Smith



## Parlements

1. French regional courts dominated by nobles



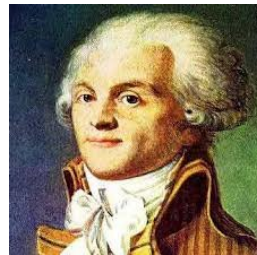
## Girondins

1. Moderate republican faction, active from 1791-1793
2. Favored policy of extending the Revolution beyond France's borders



## Jacobins

1. Radical republican party, led by Robespierre, unleashed Reign of Terror
2. Jean-Paul Marat, Georges-Jacques Danton, Comte de Mirabeau





## Sans-Culottes

1. Working people of Paris who supported radicals



## Levee en Masse

1. Conscription of all males into French army
2. Created new type of military force based on mass participation and a fully mobilized economy



## Thermidorian Reaction

1. Reaction against radicalism of the French Revolution, associated with end of Reign of Terror and reassertion of bourgeoisie power in the Directory



## Legitimacy

1. Principle that rulers who have been driven from their thrones should be restored to power



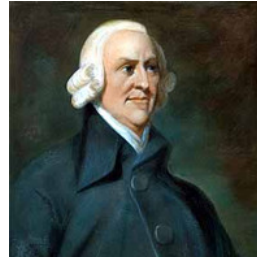
## Balance of Power

1. Strategy to maintain equilibrium in which weak countries join together to match/exceed power of a stronger country
2. Guiding principle of the Congress of Vienna



## Liberalism

1. Advocated representative government dominated by the propertied classes, minimal government interference in the economy, religious toleration, and civil liberties
2. Nineteenth century



## Conservatism

1. Supported legitimate monarchies, landed aristocracies, and established churches
2. Favored gradual change in social order
3. Nineteenth century



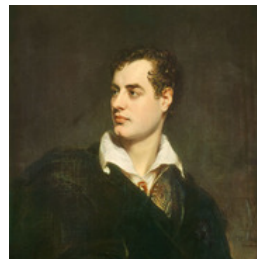
## Nationalism

1. Belief that a nation consists of a group of people who share similar traditions, history, and language
2. A person's first loyalty should be to their nation



## Romanticism

1. Late 18th century and early 19th century, reaction against enlightenment, stressed emotion and contemplation of nature



## Chartism

1. Program of political reforms sponsored by British workers in the late 1830s
2. Demands included universal male suffrage, secret ballots, equal electoral districts, and salaries for members of the House of Commons





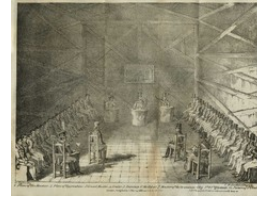
## Zollverein

1. Free trade union established among the major German states in 1834



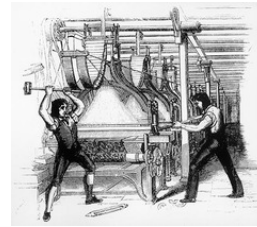
## Carbonari

1. Secret revolutionary society working to unify Italy in the 1820s



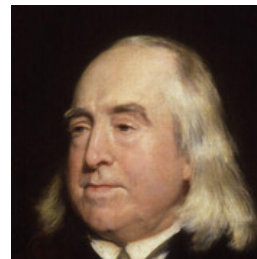
## Luddites

1. Social movement of British textile artisans in early 19th century, protested against changes produced by the Industrial Revolution
2. Believed that new industrial machinery would eliminate their jobs, responded by attempting to destroy mechanized looms and other new machines



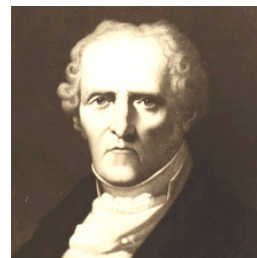
## Utilitarianism

1. Theory associated with Jeremy Bentham based on principle of "the greatest happiness for the greatest number"
2. Bentham argued that this principle should be applied to each nation's government, economy, and judicial system



## Utopian Socialists

1. Early 19th century socialists, hoped to replace capitalism with planned communities guided by the spirit of cooperation
2. Charles Fourier and Louis Blanc, believed that property should be communally owned



## Marxism

1. Philosophy of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, believed that history was the result of a class conflict that will end with the triumph of the industrial proletariat over the bourgeoisie, the resulting classless society would abolish private property



## Second Industrial Revolution

1. Wave of late 19th-century industrialization, characterized by an increased use of steel, chemical processes, electric power, and railroads  
 2. Spread of industrialization from Britain to western Europe and the US, both the US and Germany soon rivaled Britain



## Social Darwinism

1. There is a natural evolutionary process by which the fittest will survive  
 2. Wealthy business and industrial leaders used this principle to justify their success



## Realpolitick

1. "The politics of reality"  
 2. Described the tough, practical politics in which idealism and romanticism were omitted  
 3. Otto von Bismarck and Camillo Benso di Cavour



## Syndicalism

1. Radical political movement that advocated bringing industry and government under the control of federations of labor unions  
 2. Endorsed direct actions such as strikes and sabotage



## Autocracy

1. Government in which ruler has unlimited power and uses it in arbitrary manner
2. Romanov dynasty



## Duma

1. Russian parliament created after the revolution of 1905



## Imperialism

1. Policy of extending one country's rule over other lands by conquest or economic domination



## Sphere of Influence

1. Region dominated by, but not directly ruled by, a foreign nation



## Fourteen Points

1. Woodrow Wilson's idealistic peace aims
2. Stressed national self-determination, rights of small countries, freedom of the seas, and free trade



## Bolsheviks

1. Party of revolutionary Marxists, led by Lenin, who seized power in Russia in 1917



## New Economic Policy

1. Program initiated by Lenin to stimulate the economic recovery of the Soviet Union in the early 1920s
2. Utilized a limited revival of capitalism in light industry and agriculture



## Existentialism

1. Philosophy that God, reason, and progress are all myths
2. Humans must accept responsibility for their actions, can cause overwhelming dread/anguish
3. Reflects sense of isolation/alienation in the 20th century



## Relativity

1. Scientific theory associated with Einstein
2. Time and space do not exist separately, they are a combined continuum whose measurement depends as much on the observer as on the entities being measured



## Totalitarianism

1. Political system in which the government has total control over the lives of individual citizens



## Fascism

1. Political system that combines an authoritarian government with a corporate economy
2. Glorifies leaders, appeal to nationalism, control the media, and repress individual liberties



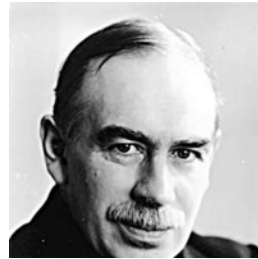
## Kulaks

1. Prosperous landowning peasants in tsarist Russia
2. Stalin accused them of being class enemies of the poorer peasants and liquidated their class by executing them and expropriating their land to form collective farms



## Keynesian Economics

1. Governments can spend their economies out of a depression by using deficit-spending to encourage employment and stimulate economic growth



## Appeasement

1. Policy of making concessions to an aggressor in the hopes of avoiding war, associated with Neville Chamberlain's policy of making concessions to Hitler



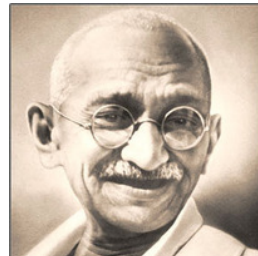
## Containment

1. US foreign policy designed to contain/block the spread of Soviet policy
2. Inspired by George F. Kennan, expressed in the Truman Doctrine and implemented in the Marshall Plan and NATO



## Decolonization

1. Process by which colonies gained their independence from the imperial European powers after WWII





## Destalinization

1. Policy of liberalization of the Stalinist system in the USSR, carried out by Nikita Khrushchev
2. Denounced Stalin's cult of personality, produced more consumer goods, allowed greater cultural freedom, and pushed peaceful coexistence with the West



## Brezhnev Doctrine

1. Assertion that the Soviet Union and its allies had the right to intervene in any socialist country whenever they saw the need, justified the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968



## Detente

1. Relaxation of tensions between the US and the USSR
2. Introduced by Kissinger and Nixon
3. SALT, expanded trade with USSR, Nixon's trips to China and Russia



## Solidarity

1. Polish labor union founded in 1980 by Lech Walesa and Anna Walentynowicz
2. Contested Communist Party programs and eventually ousted the party from Polish government



## Glasnost

1. Policy initiated by Gorbachev in the mid-1980s, resulted in new openness of speech, reduced censorship, and greater criticism of Communist Party policies





## Perestroika

1. Economic policy initiated by Gorbachev in mid-1980s, called for less government regulation and greater efficiency in manufacturing and agriculture



## Welfare State

1. Social system in which the state assumes primary responsibility for the welfare of its citizens in matters of healthcare, education, employment, and social security

2. Germany was the first European country to develop a state social welfare system

